Environment Levy
Fauna Monitoring Project

The Sunshine Coast Council Environment Levy is funding the largest fauna monitoring project ever to be carried out in Council’s reserves.

This project started in June 2013 and will receive $570,000 worth of funding over a four year period. The project involves undertaking inventory fauna surveys at 10 high value environmental reserves, developing a monitoring program for particular indicator fauna species and developing a central data storage system for all fauna records on Council owned and managed lands. This will ensure records are maintained efficiently and effectively for future use.

The overall project aims to better inform and ultimately improve management practices within our reserves to ensure ecological values are protected, maintained and enhanced. These results will contribute to the conservation of native flora and fauna and the habitats they are dependent on.

Continued on page 2
The surveys are mainly focussed on mammal (including bats) and reptile fauna within the reserves but are also noting any incidental observations as they progress.

There have been some exciting finds already from the first year (2013-2014) of seasonal surveys in four reserves including:

- 13 species of micro-bats found in the Bells Creek area which were previously unrecorded in this location
- the first confirmed record of one of Australia’s rarest native rodent, the vulnerable water mouse (*Xeromys myoides*) at Bells Creek Environmental Reserve
- the endangered Coxen’s fig parrot (*Cyclopsitta diopthalma coxeni*) was noted as a likely observation at Upper Mooloolah Nature Refuge, Bald Knob. This is the first credible sighting of this species on the Sunshine Coast since 2006.

2014-2015 surveys have kicked off already with consultants working at:

- Brannocks Environmental Reserve in Landsborough
- Coochin Creek Esplanade Reserve in Beerwah
- Bobbie Sattler Environmental Reserve in Bells Creek, and will soon commence in Buderim Forest conservation network.

Some interesting sightings so far include:

- the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 listed vulnerable black-breasted button-quail (*Turnix melanogaster*) in Bobbie Sattler Environment Reserve

This project is being progressed in conjunction with the fauna surveys being undertaken in some of our recently acquired Environment Levy reserves to assist in building a more comprehensive data base.

Check out the 2013-2014 Environment Levy Annual Report on Council’s website for further information on this project and many others.
In some ways I’m a bit sad writing an article about this particular plant, because as a result of the introduction of Myrtle Rust *Puccinia psidii* into Australia and its arrival in our area four years ago, the majority of plants I’m familiar with are suffering drastically, with foliage cover reduced by over 90 percent. The majority of plants are not just stressed but critical and in this condition they struggle to put on leaves let alone flower and without flowers there’s no fruit and without fruit there’s no seed and without seed (without the potential for the next generation), survival isn’t looking good for *Rhodomyrtus psidioides*. Hopefully I’m wrong and in other areas of the Sunshine Coast, or further south there are plants thriving and reproducing.

*Rhodomyrtus psidioides* is the single representative of the genus Rhodomyrtus in South East Queensland and New South Wales – it is nearing its northern most limit of distribution here on the Sunshine Coast (occurs as far north as Tinana Creek, Maryborough).

In form it is a shrub to small tree, that suckers readily which can be great for a hedge and can form small thickets, where they do occur naturally, which tends to be in the ecotone between rainforest and tall eucalypt communities. Foliage is generally dense and the opposite leaves have a light fruity smell when crushed. The white flowers can be produced en masse and are one of the larger of our local Myrtaceae flowers measuring up to 25mm across. Flowers are followed by a green to yellow fruit 10-15mm with a rough textured skin and contain many seeds surrounded by a sweet pulp, sought after by bird, bat and bush food connoisseur alike.

If you do find healthy specimens of this plant in gardens, revegetation areas and the wild, they are well worth propagating from to help ensure the ongoing survival of this species. Plants treated with fungicides in nurseries may look great when you buy them, but if they are susceptible the Myrtle Rust will catch up with them!
Cultural connections in caring for country

Article by Kerry Jones, Arnold Jones, Bridgette Davis, Sean Fleischfresser, Anne Miller and Genevieve Jones

Maroochy River Mangrove Nursery and Revegetation Project

Our local estuaries are biodiversity hotspots for species of fish (*un’dia*), crab (*na’lor*) and shellfish (*ngu’rung*), providing protective ‘nurseries’ amongst the mangroves (*pir’ri*), for the young of such. As well, they offer feeding and habitat areas to an array of waders such as the Jabiru, the Spoonbill and mammals such as the vulnerable water mouse, swamp wallaby, possums, fruit bats, antechinus and melomys.

In 2009 the *Maroochy River Mangrove Nursery and Revegetation Project* commenced operations in partnership with Sunshine Coast Council (SCC) and Descendants of Australian South Sea Islanders. Some years prior, Maroochy Landcare had undertaken similar trials. The nursery activities came under the initiative of the Maroochy River Recovery, partnering with Bunya Bunya Country Aboriginal Corporation. This well may be the first Aboriginal owned and operated native plant nursery on the Sunshine Coast, now in its sixth year.

The first years were based around trial and error, experimenting with peat pots, mangrove mud, potting mix, and finding suitable locations along the Maroochy River with sufficient tidal range to help ‘water’ the mangrove seedlings as they grew out. The design and trials with protective barriers against boat-wash for the seedlings included the use of coir logs or old sediment curtains put in place with wooden stakes. At some sites the survival rate of the seedlings may have been as low as 30% with flood events and flood debris taking casualties. In recent years newer revegetation sites have seen a survival rate of 80-90% that has been very encouraging. Over summer we collect seed for and propagate the River Mangrove (*Aegiceras corniculatum*), Orange Mangrove (*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*) and Red mangrove (*Rhizophora stylosa*). Over winter, this is done for the Grey Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*),
with its roundish seed, seen in the thousands. The salt or marine couch (Sporobolus virginicus) can also be easily propagated.

Over the last six years this project has been supported by SEQ Catchments, Maroochy Landcare, Wetland Care Australia, Caring for Our Country (Cmwlth Govt), QPWS and Everyone’s Environment (Qld Govt), farmers, SCC, MangroveWatch and TS Onslow Navy Cadet Base. The project as a whole has provided a terrific opportunity for local KabiKabi (GubbiGubbi) Traditional Owners, people with South Sea Islander heritage, and historically connected Aboriginal people to establish training and employment opportunities, while making great use of their in-depth, local area knowledge of the traditional estates of their ancestors. These experiences have also provided resources to enable people to visit and monitor numerous aboriginal sites and artefact areas, and reflect on and share with the wider community, traditional and sustainable, Aboriginal land use practices.

Bunya Country Recovery Project, Petrie Creek, Nambour

Back in 1951 the former Nambour Chronicle newspaper published an article promoting the local area history and declared that in the 1860’s, “There was no other district to compare with this in those days for the number and productiveness of the Bunya pine”. Working within the spirit of that story, working bees have been underway since mid-2014 with the planting of native trees to help revegetate a waterway that flows into Petrie Creek, at the new Sunshine Coast Council park (yet to be named), referred to as Quota Park Extension. We aim to re-establish the culturally significant bunya pine (Araucaria bidwillii) that was once prolific within Nambour and the surrounding areas.

Last November saw a great turnout to a community tree-planting day. The GubbiGubbi Dancers gave a Welcome to Country and shared stories and legends about the local, traditional clans, the bunya and hoop pines, the sea eagle and sea mullet. Specific bunya trees were planted and dedicated to each of the KabiKabi (GubbiGubbi) families, as done in the traditional days. Project participants include Bunya Bunya Country Aboriginal Corporation, Nadia Joyce of SCC, Garry Lawler and the team with Corrective Services, Norm Morwood of Petrie Creek Catchment Care Group and Cr Greg Rogerson.

More planting days are planned for 2015, adding new sites, while incorporating species having significant traditional uses, as a part of the Bunya Country Recovery Project. In the meantime, ongoing work includes weed control and the planting of native trees along Petrie Creek at the new park. Working bees are held early in the mornings on the fourth Wednesday of each month. All are welcome.

For information about this project and the mangrove nursery please go online to the SCC Community Hub directory to find more project and contact details. If you have an interest and time to spare to help out you can call Kerry Jones on MS 0401 205 367 or email kerryjones0108@gmail.com

Kerry Jones (left) and Loretta Algar – potting up
Fun in the Birdbath

During this hot weather the best thing you can do for our birdlife is to provide a birdbath in your garden – more if possible.

Clean available water is so essential for birds; some finches for example need to drink every few hours, but also besides drinking they need to clean their feathers at least once daily to keep them in topmost condition for flying. A bird that doesn’t fly well is soon spotted by a predator bird and will be under attack.

After giving their feathers a good wash, birds then groom them to discourage parasites, finally concluding the preening by taking oil from their preen gland at the base of their tail with their beaks and running it over their feathers to waterproof them. This ensures they can fly in the rain otherwise they would become waterlogged.

But what about cormorants and darters? They have to dry their feathers after swimming – if their feathers were waterproof they would be too buoyant to dive underwater from a floating position as is their method. Diving birds such as gannets and terns do have waterproof feathers but they must dive from certain heights to overcome their buoyancy.

A birdbath or two can be an attractive feature in your garden and there are some very handsome birdbaths available these days. Some low shrubbery closeby the birdbath encourages the smaller birds. It can also be fun to create a bathing area by placing terracotta plant-pot bases on stumps, bricks or flat rocks.

Providing varying depths of water is important as different species have different bathing habits. Some like Lewin’s Honeyeaters like to...
dive into a good depth while Brown and Scarlet Honeyeaters like to splash in shallow water. Lorikeets are the most vigorous by dunking their heads and splashing their wings again and again. Where I have two baths together they jump from one to the other like happy children at play.

The bath should be raised if cats are about – possibly three metres.

Birds are vulnerable when drinking as they have to raise their heads for the water to trickle down their throats. However nature has given more protection to the doves who are able to suck up the water in seconds. This is because when drinking they are prey to so many predators.

Birdwatching in your garden can be a very enjoyable and relaxing pastime. It is good to have a viewing spot from a verandah or a garden seat and often mid-afternoon is an excellent time to watch the fun. Keeping a regular eye on the birdbath is an interesting way of checking the different bird species that may visit your garden through the seasons.

---

**Coordinators Meeting**

Coordinators from Community Nature Conservation groups across the Sunshine Coast and Coolum District Coast Care came together on 5 December 2014, to review the past year and share ideas for the year to come. The purpose of the day was to brainstorm ways to develop the program, discuss ideas and build networks between groups.

The morning started with Kenneth McClymont presenting an overview of the program for 2014, he also explained how the Community Nature Conservation Program (CNCP) fits into the overall Council structure. In 2014 there were 12 workshops with a total of 325 participants, two new groups at Quota Extension Park and Buddina, four editions of Bushhands published, War on Weeds, National Tree Day, Garden Expo, Big Day Out at Kirbys Rd, corporate volunteering events and community days.

As conversation developed it was interesting to discover that most groups faced the same challenges. How to increase recruitment of members to groups and raise awareness of issues was a key topic that generated excellent discussion and many great new ideas.

Norm Morwood coordinator of Namba Creek, Florabunda Pocket and Quota Extension Park groups spoke about their successes from the past three years and what has worked for them. Varied working bee times to cater for a wider range of people, regular market stalls at the Big Pineapple with information about local group working bees and face-to-face interaction with the community to raise awareness about issues were just some of the effective techniques.

What’s new in 2015? Council officers have been working to develop a Community Nature Conservation website which will allow CNCP volunteers to access useful resources and easily find out about upcoming workshops and events, an updated CNCP brochure with group times and dates and regular media advertising of groups to attract new members.
One of the most widely recognised butterflies is the large and colourful Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, named after two evil characters from Greek mythology. Danaus was the son of an Egyptian king and sired 50 daughters. Balance was maintained when his brother Aegyptus sired 50 sons. Naturally, all 50 cousins paired off and married, then, on their joint wedding night the girls stabbed to death all the boys except one. Plexippus also met an early death in a brawl over a boar’s pelt.

There is no obvious connection between these “nasties” and the beautiful butterfly, native to North America, where it is known for its huge migrations involving millions of individuals trekking south to Mexico and southern California for the Winter, with their offspring heading north again in the Spring.

Over the last few hundred years these very strong flyers, known as Monarch Butterflies in the US and elsewhere, but for some reason called Wanderers in Australia, have self-introduced in around the 1870s, probably by island-hopping, into the Pacific Islands and Australia. We have seen them in numbers in Fiji and New Zealand (where they pre-date European settlement) and once a swarm of many hundreds in Samoa.

For an exotic species to become well established here it would require its feed plant, also an exotic, to become established earlier. It is not clear when the major food-source *Gomphocarpus physocarpus*, family Apocynaceae, was brought in from Africa. These plants are related to Asclepiads which include a few native species. They are commonly known as Milk Weed or still more commonly as Swan Plants. Milk Weed because of the milky sap exuded and Swan Plant because of the shape of the seed capsules. (The botanical name translates to “Club fruit Bladder fruit”). These introduced weeds are
now wide-spread and often found on scrubby roadsides. In Australia the butterfly is aptly called “Wanderer” and can be found anywhere along a very broad south and East Coast strip although they do not mass-migrate as in the US.

Recently a Monarch/Wanderer landed right in front of us and we thought its life cycle would be good to observe. So the hunt was on for Swan Plants and after a couple of weeks of searching far and wide we found one on the road-side just next to our driveway. We picked some leaves on which were two tiny caterpillars, about 8 mm x 1 mm.

It happened that we had to drive to Sydney at that time so the caterpillars, in a banana box full of Milk Weed, travelled with us. The “fodder” was replenished several times along the way and the larvae munched non-stop. We kept lifting the lid to watch their progress: they were bigger each time we looked. At 11 days (now in Sydney) the striped caterpillars had reached the stage where they climbed to the lid of the box, attached themselves and encased themselves in their jade green, gold-flecked chrysalides (the word is derived from the Greek word for gold).

After a further 14 days each suspended chrysalis turned black and semitransparent and by the next day we could discern folded wings within. Another 2 days and the colourful wings were clearly visible and by next morning each butterflies had completed its metamorphosis. After some minutes allowing the sun to “activate” their wings they abruptly flew off.

Monarchs/Wanderers have large pointed wings allowing them to fly rapidly and soar high in the air, the males aggressively searching for females and for rival males to drive off. They have been recorded covering 130 k in a day, flying at 100 m or so. Depending on weather, these amazing butterflies have about six to eight weeks to mate, find swan plants and repeat the cycle.

The bright colours of both caterpillars and butterflies serve as warning to predators that their intended prey items carry a strong alkaloid toxin absorbed from the milky sap exuded by their food source, the Milk Weed/Swan Plant.

Monarch eggs hatch in eight days. We estimated that we found “our” pair at two days old. Adding the 27 days “road trip” we established a 37 day term from egg to mature butterfly.
Over the years weeding at Cotton Tree, I’ve noticed the weed *Barleria repens* and its ongoing domination of native grasses and shrubs. This is due to its scrambling thick rooting stems that form thickets.

Many are unaware of its potential to dominate and outcompete and with new outbreaks starting to occur over coastal areas, it’s definitely one to watch.

*Barleria repens* is a spreading shrub distinguished by its tubular pink/red flowers that have five lobes produced around February to April. The fruit is small and spits open when mature to release four seeds. The leaves are opposite the stem and are a dark shiny green. The younger stems can be somewhat hairy while the older stems are generally woodier.

Common names include Coral Creeper and Coral Bells. It’s native from KwaZulu northwards into tropical Africa. *Barleria repens* is in the Acanthaceae family and has a potential threat to natural vegetation due to its infestations that form densely in the understory. It is also a risk to coastal and riparian vegetation. It is closely related to the Philippine violet (*Barleria cristata*) which is a taller shrub with white to mauve similar shaped flowers.

**Habitat**

Coastal Queensland, riparian areas, urban bushland, disturbed forests and roadsides. Generally will not grow more than 70cm in height.

**Dispersal and Reproduction**

*Barleria repens* reproduces by seed and vegetatively via its rooting stems. Seeds can be spread up to a few metres from the parent plant as they are propelled and released from the fruit. Other forms of dispersal include water and animals. Garden waste dumped in bushland is a common form of dispersal as stem segments and seeds spread. Mowers and slashers also contribute to this.

**Flowers and Fruits**

Summer – winter, tubular flowers with five spreading lobes. The cultivated and naturalised form in Queensland has a bright red or pinkish red flower, while the forms common in Africa are commonly purple. Fruit is small with four seeds and the capsules are club-shaped that split open.

**Leaves and Stems**

Leaves are opposite, glossy and dark green. Stems produce roots quickly after touching the ground. Younger stems are hairy while the older stems are woodier.

**Impacts**

Can colonise into thickets in the understorey stopping the movement of animals. These thickets stop natural regeneration and cause environmental damage by colonising riparian zones.

**Control Methods**

Hand removal has resulted in the best reduction over time by manually removing individual stems and plants, taking care and time to ensure to leave behind as little of the root system as possible. In cases where it is very thick and hard to hand remove completely, removing the flowers and immature fruit is still helpful as it prevents the opportunity for dispersal and reduces the risk of new infestations in surrounding areas.

The species is generally difficult to eradicate with chemical control, but foliar spraying with the herbicide Starane, with the addition of a surfactant has proven to be effective. Other herbicides such as Glyphosate would be effective as well as using techniques such as stem scraping, cut and swab and foliar spraying.
Fire management planning for private properties

Last October about 20 Land for Wildlife landholders attended a fire management planning workshop run by Council in conjunction with the SEQ Fire & Biodiversity Consortium. This was the sixth time such a workshop has been offered for members.

The objective of these full day workshops is to provide an overview of fire ecology, legalities, preparedness as well as practical advice that can be applied at home. Participants leave the workshop with a better understanding of fire and the basis of a fire management plan completed for their own property.

Some participants choose not to burn, but to be well prepared in the event of a wildfire, while others undertake planned burns using fire as a habitat management tool, or for hazard reduction purposes (or both).

The workshop included a field walk comparing a patch of forest that had recently been burnt with a patch that was long unburnt. It was interesting to note that the recently burnt patch has seen the emergence of a *Pultenaea* dominated shrub layer in some areas, a species that was absent prior to the fire. The patch was a great demonstration site of how fire can be used to establish and maintain a mosaic of habitats with floristic and structural diversity.

Plenty of practical information and advice was also shared on the day by experienced fire practitioners and landholders. For example the track mounted remote controlled flail mower shown in the adjoining photo can be used to create temporary fire management lines. It can work on very steep slopes and being only 1.2m wide it can weave in-between most trees. It provides an alternative to conventional machinery that scrapes the ground, leaving bare earth, which can be problematic on steep slopes and erosion prone soils.

Fire management is a complex issue, especially when applied in our highly fragmented and densely populated landscape. It can also be an emotive topic which evokes strong opinions. In SEQ we average considerably less severe fire weather days compared with southern states, however recent bush fires at Kiamba and Diamond Valley are reminders that wildfires can and do happen on the Sunshine Coast. It is recommended that every bushland property should have a fire management plan.

These workshops are offered to Land for Wildlife participants every couple of years to assist in developing a specific fire management plan for your property. They also provide the latest science based fire and biodiversity information as well as life and property protection considerations from Queensland Fire and emergency Services. The SEQ Fire and Biodiversity consortium web site has a plethora of information as well as numerous free downloads.

To learn more visit
www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au
www.fire.qld.gov.au
## Events calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>February 2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weeknights January – March</strong></td>
<td><strong>Frog monitoring</strong> – Identify frogs by sight and sound for scientific research, no experience necessary. Family friendly. Volunteers needed at Buderim, Mt Coolum, Coolum, Eerwah Vale, Dulong.</td>
<td>Maroochy Waterwatch – 07 54 764 777 or <a href="mailto:info@marooczychatchmentcentre.org.au">info@marooczychatchmentcentre.org.au</a> or Facebook <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pages/Maroocchy-Waterwatch">https://www.facebook.com/pages/Maroocchy-Waterwatch</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday weekly 8.30am – 12.30pm</strong></td>
<td><strong>National Parks Friends of Parks</strong> Light weeding and other activities. Transport from Nambour provided to various locations such as Dulaisha NP, Currimundi Lake and Conondale Ranges.</td>
<td>ECOllaboration – 07 54 764 777 or <a href="mailto:info@ECOllaboration.org.au">info@ECOllaboration.org.au</a> or Facebook <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pages/Friends-of-Parks/1429614807294252">https://www.facebook.com/pages/Friends-of-Parks/1429614807294252</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TBA</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mooloolah River Patrol</strong> Litter clean-up and water mouse monitoring, preferably in pairs or more, working in Mooloolah River navigable reaches. Please register interest.</td>
<td>ECOllaboration <a href="mailto:info@ECOllaboration.org.au">info@ECOllaboration.org.au</a> or 07 54 764 777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>March 2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 1 March</strong></td>
<td><strong>Clean Up Australia Day national event</strong> A national event</td>
<td>To attend an event or to register your event please visit website: <a href="http://www.cleanupaustraliaday.org.au/">www.cleanupaustraliaday.org.au/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday 28 March</strong></td>
<td><strong>Earth Hour – global event:</strong> Turn off the lights and all appliances in your home from 8.30pm – 9.30pm to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. <strong>SCC event – Celebrate with Family Fun, Picnic at Cotton Tree:</strong> 2.30pm – 6.30pm – Enjoy cooking demos from local chefs, green-art workshops, kids’ activities and music. Bring your picnic and blanket and join this family friendly event.</td>
<td>For information on the global event please see website at <a href="http://www.earthhour.org.au">www.earthhour.org.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday weekly 8.30am – 12.30pm</strong></td>
<td><strong>National Parks Friends of Parks</strong> Light weeding and other activities. Transport from Nambour provided to various locations such as Dulaisha NP, Currimundi Lake and Conondale Ranges.</td>
<td>ECOllaboration <a href="mailto:info@ECOllaboration.org.au">info@ECOllaboration.org.au</a> or 07 54 764 777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>April 2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 7 – Thursday 16 April</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wildlife Encounters</strong> Children’s holiday art and ecology workshops. Geckoes Wildlife will present an informative session on Flying-foxes. Young artists can learn how to create Fairy Wren artworks using watercolours, pastels and pencils.</td>
<td>Arts and Ecology Centre, Maroochy Regional Bushland Botanic Garden, Palm Creek Road, Tahawha and Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve, Maleny. Bookings open 12 March at <a href="http://www.community.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/events">http://www.community.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/events</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May 2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 – 3 May Maleny Showgrounds 9.00am – 5.00pm daily</strong></td>
<td><strong>Maleny Wood Expo</strong> Entry $15 Adults, Concessions available, Youth U16 FREE Free Parking</td>
<td>Barung Landcare Visit <a href="http://www.malenywoodexpo.com">www.malenywoodexpo.com</a> or ring Barung Landcare 07 5494 3151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 3 May</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glossy Black-Cockatoo Birding Day</strong> Volunteers can register their interest by emailing <a href="mailto:naturalareas@sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au">naturalareas@sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au</a></td>
<td>For more information on the Glossy Black-Cockatoos and the Glossy Black Conservancy <a href="http://www.glossyblack.org.au">http://www.glossyblack.org.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TBA</strong></td>
<td><strong>War on Weeds</strong> Bring a bag of weeds and swap for three native plants. Venues across the Sunshine Coast to be advised.</td>
<td>Check SCC website for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regular Events</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Maroochy Regional Bushland Botanic Garden</strong> Visit our local botanic garden at Tanawha or contact us for guided walks</td>
<td>Visit our website for contact details and information – <a href="http://www.friendsofmaroochybotanicgardens.org.au">http://www.friendsofmaroochybotanicgardens.org.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary</strong> Visit our local wetlands – guided walks are available, as well as self-guided walks</td>
<td>Visit our website for contact details and information – <a href="http://www.maroochymaroochywetlandssupport.org.au">http://www.maroochymaroochywetlandssupport.org.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>